

Edgefield Advertiser.

BY DURISOE & CO.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is deep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the roads and ruts are tall and rank;
Where the shadow sweeps the whole day through,
Lies at its mawing the old canoe.
The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea bird's wings that the storm hath leapt,
And crossed on the railing, one over one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily buck and bairn between,
The spid' stretches his silvery web,
And the solemn owl with his dull "too-hoo,"
Nestles down on the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dulc'deay,
Hiding the moulderding dust away.
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that entwines a fallen tower;
While many a blossom of jocives hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless water are dead and still,
But the light winds play with the boat at will,
And lastly in and out again.

It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary church of the hands of time,
That meets and part at the monastic chime,
Abd the shore is kissed at each turn anew,
By the dripping baw of the old canoe.

O, many a time with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where stream run quick;
When the whirls were wild and the storm was
thick;

And laughed as I leaped o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the facts and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

Listen.

A lady who has been subjected to Yankee insolence and devastation, in Virginia, for twelve months, writes to her friend, in Columbia:

"Though we have been kept prisoners in our own houses, watched and accused of doing what honor forbids—signaling to the rebels—everyting stolen from us, and we not allowed to buy one thing, yet it is useless to tell of our grievances; they are as nothing to what South Carolina will have to endure. Say to your friends in Carolina, the Yankees vow the most horrid revenge against their State. Even moderate men (officers) would not hesitate to tell me they wanted to see every city and village burnt when they enter Carolina. You may be sure my ire was roused, and I would give the law and gospel of justice and war to those so called moderate Democrats of the North. One General told me that he reckoned there was no way to get hereby out of me except with the sword."

A Trick on a Sutler.

J. E. T. D. GWINN, Chaplain of the 1st. S. C. V., writing to the Confederate *Baptist*, furnishes the following incident wherein a sutler was slightly "souled" by a party of soldiers:

"Last Saturday night a N. C. suter drove into our camp and asked permission to sell what he had to the regiment. Permission was granted to sell any thing he had except his barrel of apple brandy. On leaving camp he said to the men that he would be near by and would accommodate those who were disposed to indulge if they would pay him a visit that night. Some soldiers (I don't know whether they were of the 1st regiment or not) went with ateas, about a dozen, and had them all filled. And just as they were about to pay the lucrative suter for the brandy, at the rate of \$18 per gallon, a certain "high private," with a borrowed or slipped sash and sword on, suddenly appeared, and in a loud and authoritative tone of voice, cried out, "Halt!" But may. The men with their canteens around their necks, understanding the trick, and the terrified suter all burst into the woods like terrified wild hogs, running helter skelter, every man for himself, and the "soul'd" suter found himself all alone, his brandy gone, without money, and the soldiers rejoicing over the brandy and the success of the plan. The would be officer took what brandy was left in the measuring cup, and no doubt, soon satisfied his scattered squad. Served him right."

From the *Wilmington Journal*.

Women and Revolution.

I am sorry to hear the ladies accused of not having patriotism. If female patriotism is *emancipated* in some places, its fires burn brightly in other places. When war was young, and thousands of finely dressed, able, healthy soldiers passed daily to their hot o' duty that led tens of thousands to death, around the depots thousands of soldiers were fed by the fashionable, intelligent and beautiful, in every Southern city or town. The soldiers testified their appreciation of the ladies' enthusiastic enthusiasm upon them, and their unqualified acknowledgment of women's noble influence over them by dying at the cannon's mouth, on the sword or the bayonet for their honor and protection. The valiant acts of our noble soldiers, whose heroic bravery has claimed the admiration of the world, whose courage and success have astonished the wisest, have excited the pride and admiration of the whole world. When our soldiers have accomplished so much, is it patriotic in the ladies to neglect them after they become disabled, have lost health or limbs, or the delicate fair complexion has changed to that of the browned man, with the halo of victory on his brow? Should not these noble heroines receive more attention, if possible, than at first, when they went forth panting for victory which they have gained against odds every time? Patriotism, like the mind, is *wiseless*.

Female patriotism is very ancient. In substantiation of this point, we may draw largely from history for proof. Ascaris, a noble Greek maiden, offered up her life upon patriotism's altar, when no masculine patriot could be found who would surrender his life to propitiate the angry Gods. The Roman matrons in the times of Camillus, voluntarily sacrificed their jewels to redress their country's wrongs. In 1819, a party of French matrons sacrificed their jewels to pay the public debt. The mother-sister and wife of Caroleanus saved Rome from his vengeance by declaring that her path should lead over their dead bodies. Esther, Cornelia, Madame Roland, Charlotte Corday, Joan of

Arc, Maria, and a host of others, present a noble list of impenitible patriots. Madame Montmorin predicted the horrors of the french revolution. A veteran opposed the folly of Xerxes at Scutaria in risking battle. Josephine foretold the downfall of Napoleon. Madame Roland was the passive spirit of the French revolution. Woman has a moral pre-eminence touching devotion, lofty purity, and wield a powerful influence over man for good or evil. Let the women without patriotism remember that they may cause defects by indifference to and cold neglect of the wants of their brave defenders. The soldiers deeply feel neglect.

Major David Ramsey.

In defence of his historic home—in view of his paternal mansion—in the front rank of its defenders—fell the noble in riy. Sad, that the modern despot, who professes to represent a free Government, should strike down through his myrmidons the gallant representatives of what has heretofore been the representative revolution of the people in the modern world! Mourful, that the glorious tenets of liberty set up and defended in '76 should be now forgotten, and robbery and pillage, and arson and tyranny, war upon women and children, the prominent features of the United States Government, to be recorded by future historians as the facts in the history of the present times. It is historic that the 1st of May of our day should follow to the tomb, by the hand of the American despot, the father of American history—destroyed by those who fear his pen and would obliterate his name!

But we digress. We desired only to offer a slight tribute to the memory of the son of South Carolina history, Major David Ramsey. He bore the name of his venerated grandpa, and he fell in the noble cause of defending his birth-place—the city of Charleston.

We might write a volume of denunciation on the despicable foe, but it is useless. He fell a martyr to the noble cause of freedom, and his name will be remembered as one who made history, which he would have recorded had he lived. The State had looked to his labors and intentions to carry on her history, and her loss is a loss to the Confederacy, and to the general cause of freedom.—South Carolina.

General Lee.

It is natural for the people to believe that no one will, in such a time as this, make an assertion that is calculated to distress and dispirit the public with full authority for its statement. Hence it is, that those who give circulation to error are enabled to work so large an amount of mischief.

It is our duty to warn the people that unless they would be deceived, they must have a clear ear for nine-tenths of what is told them, no matter how confidently it may be asserted, or how plausibly it may be insinuated.

In a late number of the *Charleston Mercury*, a correspondent of that paper gave to the public a report that circulated through our streets for a day or two, to the effect that the President and Gen. Lee had a quarrel and that Gen. Lee had tendered his resignation. In the *Mercury*, of the 3d instant, the correspondent follows up the subject, treats the alleged disagreement as an established fact, and assigns the reason:

"It is said the difficulty between Davis and Lee grew out of the refusal of the former to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers at Gettysburg, as Lee desired.

It would give great distress and uneasiness to the country to believe that Gen. Lee was at war with the President, and threatening to resign. By the whole force of the great esteem which the people feel for Gen. L., and their confidence in him, it would dishearten them to hear of such a state of things.

We have taken the pains to inform ourselves on the subject, and wish now to be understood as contradicting the whole story in all its extent, and by the fullest authority.

The few brief lines which we have quoted from the *Mercury's* communication are indeed a curious illustration of the number of evil and baseless accusations which can be invented in so short a space. They are model at once of terse and mischievous language. They contain no less than four eversmore, the truth of every one of which the facts authorize us to contradict in the broadest manner. First, then, the country will be pleased to learn there has not been even the slightest unpleasantness between the President and Gen. L. No two persons could be in more perfect accord than are these two distinguished patriots. There never was the least foundation for the story of a difficulty between them. Second, President Davis never did refuse to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Third, Gen. Lee never desired the trial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Fourth, there were no delinquent Brigadiers; at least Gen. Lee has made no mention of any such—but in his report, compliments his troops in the highest terms for their gallantry at Gettysburg.

Now, what must the people think of a writer who alleges a feud between the President and Gen. Lee, and charges grave disloyalty, committed by the President, on high officers in the army, without the highest authority?

It must be set down as a criminal trifling with the feelings and the welfare of the country, at the honour of its rulers and defenders.

We take occasion to say that Gen. Lee is not one of those officers who would abandon his country on a personal irritation, even if there had been anything of the kind.

He is in the army from principle. He has shown himself ready cheerfully to accept any position to which he may be ordered. The ranking General of the army, so far as campaign service is concerned, has led a band in the mountains of Virginia, or done engineer's duty in the State of South Carolina, or led the Army of the Potowmack with equal cheerfulness. He has no complaints, no envies, no murmurings to indulge. He is content to do his best with the means given him. We repeat, he is not a man to abandon the defense of his country on a personal pique.—Richmond Sentinel.

Treated as a Convict.

The New York *World*, of Monday, has an editorial on the conduct of Gen. Burnside, from which we learn that Morgan and his officers, now in the Ohio penitentiary, are treated like convicts, and their heads shaved. The following is a paragraph:

After several months of juketing, his army finally moved out to the Kentucky River, but never came near the enemy. The only enemy in Kentucky was allowed to pass readily through the State. In the face of Burnside and of all his troops, Morgan was permitted to ride by him almost unopposed, and to cross into Indiana and Ohio, and not until the citizens of those States had rallied in sufficient numbers was the bold marauder captured. But if Burnside had nothing to do with calcining the hate, he insists upon his right to cool it when caught.

The commander of the Department of the Ohio first appears in the field as a harbinger and jailor. He orders the captured officers first to the city prison of Cincinnati, and afterwards to the Ohio penitentiary, where they are subjected to the indignity of having their heads shaved! Such a proceeding is as unworthy of a great nation or its representatives as it is unwarlike by all the laws of war. It is perfectly right, of course, that these officers should be detained as hostages for Col. Straight's party, captured in Georgia. But Col. Straight's in the Libby prison, treated as all other officers are treated. The causes are nearly alike; that they are naturally suggestive effects of each other. And if we do not greatly, this cruelty towards Morgan will but inaugurate a fresh and painful retaliation upon our prisoners in Richmon.

NOTICE.

BILL BEARING will stand the FALL SEASON of 1863 at Edgefield C. H. Mondays and Tuesdays, the remainder of the season at Marion Gallaher's, at \$25 the season, which begins the 1st of August and ends the 20th October.

Mars failing to prove in foal by Dick Chestnut in the Spring of 1863, may be sent this Fall bearing free of charge.

General News Items.

C. J. Tammie, of Miss., has just arrived from Arkansas, and pronounces the story of Gen. Price's resignation to be untrue. Gen. Price was on White river in command of his division.

A meeting of the Directors of the Com-

monwealth and Edgington Railroad elected Wm. Johnson, President; James G. Gibbs, Chief Engineer, Henry Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

The "Fall of Vickburgh" writes a gallant soldier, "has not in the least dampened the ardor or patriotism of Lee's army. We believe that the bold and capture of every city in the Confederacy would not crush us, though, for the time being, it might retard our progress."

Governor Lander has convened the Legislature of Virginia to meet for some important purposes in extra session, on the 1st of next month.

The Baltimore American publishes a list of Confederate prisoners, from Gettysburg, who died at the Chester Hospital since the 19th.

Among the names we notice that of W. S. Berry, 7th S. C.

Gen. R. Rogers is at Washington, closeted with Hallie and Stanton. What is in the wind? Some say he is to supersede Claude in the command of the Army of the Potowmack.

Lincoln has ordered three prisoners from South Carolina to be kept in close confinement as a warning to those negroes captured on the gumbo. Isaac Smith, and now in prison in Charleston.

Fred Douglass, the negro orator, was announced to speak in Harrisburg on the 22d, but a large crowd of Germans and Irish surrounded the building early in the evening, and Frederick did not "come to time."

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 22.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVING RECEIVED a majority of votes at an election held on the 1st inst. for Field Officers of the Regiments organized for local defense and special service in the State for the term of six months, in pursuance of General Orders, No. 28, issued from this office, are hereby appointed and immediately elected to the offices so hereinbefore named, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

THOMAS E. ROBERTS, Colonel.

W. L. HODGES, Lieutenant-Colonel.

W. E. WELDON, Major.

SECOND REGIMENT.

WILLIAM FOOTE, Colonel.

G. A. LEWIS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

WALTER QUATTALEMBAUM, Major.

THIRTH REGIMENT.

J. H. WITHERSPOON, Colonel.

F. M. MELLETT, Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. C. EVANS, Major.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Colonel.

JOHN A. BRADLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

L. P. SADI, Major.

IN THE THIRD Regiment there was a failure to elect Field Officers, owing to the failure to organize the Companies in the Sixteenth Regiment. S. O. M., before the day on which the election was ordered to be held. An election for Field Officers of the 3d instant will be ordered as soon as these Companies have been organized.

III. The Colonels commanding these Regiments will hold themselves in readiness to report their respective commands at the shortest notice or duty on the west.

By command,

A. C. GARLINGTON,

Adjutant and Inspector-General S. C.

HEADQUARTERS,

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 183.

THE Superintendent of Conscription having

caused it to be organized in this State for the six months past, organized in this State for the six months past, to remain in their organizations, shall be allowed to remain in their organizations for the present, the Orders from Headquarters of July 27 so modified as not to affect those persons who were members of said Regiments at the time they were organized.

IV. The Colonels commanding these Regiments will hold themselves in readiness to report their respective commands at the shortest notice or duty on the west.

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These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all

and singular, the kindred and creditors of the

State, to do and appear before me, at our

next Ordinary Court, for the said District, to be

held at Edgefield Court House, on the 29th day of

Aug. 1st, to show cause, if any, why the